



OL X.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1810.

2683.

Sales at Vendue.
Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
Tristly of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Articles of which will be expressed in
the day—All kinds of goods
are on limitation and the prices of
are established, can at any time be
and purchased at the lowest limitation
ices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

ed to Hire for the ensuing
Year,

NEGRO MAN, who can work in the
and take care of horses. Apply to
number 14.

FRESH FRUIT.

Subscriber has just received and offers for
sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
muscatel and Bloom Raisins
BOXES.

ALSO,
5 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

Just Published,
[Price 12 and a half Cents.]
Sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-
street.
Discourse on the Resurrection
of the Body :
Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-
dent of Princeton College.
number 10.

NEW ALMANAC.
COTTON & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.
aining, besides the astronomical calcula-
a variety of useful and entertaining mat-

ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.
sale the Cross, Dozen, or single
tober

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,
AVING entered into partnership in the
ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer
ale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,
meral assortment of **CORDAGE** and
P-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at
rope-walk, they will receive orders for
description of Cordage warranted to be
out of the best materials and manufac-
in such a manner as will bear the in-
tion of the best judges
B. A liberal price will be always given
HEMP of the best quality.
number 24.

MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,
will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-
dria or its vicinity,
Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
ated by the state of Virginia for Military
ices during the revolutionary war. This
lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to
amongst the best in the state. It will be
a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
ay 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
HE subscriber wishing to remove to the
ern country, will sell the **FARM** on
he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles
Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-
and about the same from the Potomac
crossing to the city of Washington—
healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-
g about 470 acres, on which is a conve-
dwelling house, large enough for a gen-
family, together with all the outhouses
le, all new or nearly so; an orchard of
trees of selected fruit, together with
ons; other fruit trees, a proportion of im-
meadow for the scythe, and a large
on more may easily be made. Any per-
son inclined to purchase may know the terms
plication to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining
aid farm, or the subscriber on the pre-

E. Dulin.

For Freight or Charter,
The Barque
George William,
Burthen 160 tons,
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.
Apply to
John G. Ladd,
Who has for sale, now landing from said
barque,
118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Impe-
rial Teas, of the latest importation.
The above entitled to debenture.
Dec. 30.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Offers for sale the following articles, by
wholesale or retail.
3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent qua-
lity in casks
1000 New England do. do.
230 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel
50 tons Plaster Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-
rara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
and
Hyson Skin,
Madeira,
Lisbon,
Claret, and
Catalonia
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey
per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,
Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-
bacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Can-
dles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.
ALSO,
A constant supply of **WATER CRACKERS** and
best **SUPERFINE FLOUR,** by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-
co.
November 20.

BUTTER.
4000 lbs. fukin Butter, in good ship
piug order
20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,
Just received by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
With a general assortment of Groceries as
usual.
November 28.

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers
and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-
street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of
goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-
pose of each and every article on the mo-
derate terms.
May 2. dcf.

Liverpool Coal for Sale,
On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris,
laying at Conway's wharf.
Apply to
James Patton.
Dec. 27. co2w

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young
Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon
and Tenerife Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

LANDING
From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell,
and for sale by
Lawrafon and Fowle,
30 tons Plaster Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rops
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior
quality.

IN STORE,
30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado
Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a supe-
rior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Seal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Belloha Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,
1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash
will be given.
Apply as above.

The Subscriber
Has received the following articles :
New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the
first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland
Gin
London Particular Madeira
Sherry
Lisbon
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong, &
Bohea
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,
With a general assortment of **GROCE-
RIES,** and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits
Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.
The above articles will be sold very low by
the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,
A convenient and well finished **BRICK
HOUSE,** at the upper end of King street.
James Sanderson.
Nov 3 d

Marine Insurance Company of
Alexandria.
INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.
THE stockholders in this institution are
herby notified that the directors have this
day declared a dividend of eight per cent on
that part of the capital stock now paid, for
the last six months—which will be ready to
be paid to the stockholders or their legal re-
presentatives in ten days from this date.
By order,
J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.
January 4. co

FOR FREIGHT,
The staunch, fast sailing
SCHOONER
General Johnston,
Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen
L. Davis, master.—Apply to
John G. Ladd.

January 4.
Alexander Sangster,
At Sangster and Jennings', will attend to
MY BUSINESS when I am absent, or at any
time.
Joseph Janney.
1 mot 8. 3.

TO RENT,
MERCHANTS' WHARF, with the mid-
dle Store in front, and the Warehouse on U-
nion street, next door north of Messrs. Vow-
ell's. Possession given 17th March.
ALSO,

The **SAIL LOFT,** formerly occupied by
Mr. Sanford, connected with one fronting on
Union street. They will be rented together
or separate. The advantage of the situation
for constant and transient custom, is too ob-
vious to require description.

FOR SALE,
That substantial well finished **Brick Build-
ing** adjoining the post office, on King street.
It has spacious dry cellars and every conven-
ience for carrying on the wholesale and re-
tail business, and the accommoation of a
genteel family.
Immediate possession given, and a liberal
credit.

J. Swift.
January 4. 3t

The Subscriber
Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock,
on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the
premises,
The House and Lot on King-street,
Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shroove, re-
serving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a
ree passage at all times from & to the twen-
ty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from
the horse now occupied by Mr. Rt. Gray,
and the buildings back of said House.
The terms of sale, one half cash, for the
other half a note with a good endorser, paya-
ble in ninety days from the day of sale, and
negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.
January 3

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.
This healthy, beautiful, and well improved
SEAT is now offered for sale.
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in
wood. Noland is better adapted to the use of
Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-
able meadow land upon it.
For terms apply to W. H. Foots, esq. upon
the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles
county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.
September 14. d

New Hardware Store.
ADAM LYNN & CO.
Have received by the ship DUNBARR, from
Liverpool, via Baltimore,
A large and general assortment of
**Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sad-
dlery, japanned & brass Ware :**
Which they now offer for sale, wholesale
and retail, at their store, corner of King
and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Peter
Sherron.

They have also for sale,
Barr-Iron and Steel.
December 11.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria, a young
MILCH COW between three and four
years of age. She is a deep red, except a
line from her shoulders to the end of her tail ;
she has a fair countenance, white horns and
slim ; likewise short legged, white feet, &c.
The mark on her ears is thought to be a crop
off her right, and a bit from underneath—
th left a swallow's tail and a bit from
the same. Whoever will deliver said Cow to
me shall be entitled to the above reward.
Jonathan Field.
January 5. 3t

LIBERAL WAGES
WILL be given for a smart active **BOY**
and **GIRL** for the ensuing year
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 26.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 19.

DEBATE

ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive
in relation to the refusal to receive any
further communication from Francis Jas.
Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET
in the chair—

[Mr. Emott's Speech continued.]

Before I commence this analysis, permit
me sir, (said Mr. Emott) to observe that
Mr. Jackson is not stated to have made
any direct charge, but to have contented
with insinuations, or in other words, the
insult complained of is a constructive one.
Now, as a rule of construction, I understand,
that when an intent is to be made out, the
whole paper is to be taken into consideration.
A particular paragraph or phrase
from its generality or looseness, may con-
vey an impression which was not in the writ-
er's mind. This is peculiarly the case in a
correspondence where there is less caution
used, than in papers of more permanent use.

How unfair it is to play upon words in a
correspondence, may be seen by advert-
ing to Mr. Smith's letters, which certainly are
drawn with ability and we are to presume
with great care. I take a single paragraph
in the letter of the 19th October as it relates
more immediately to the present discussion.
"The declaration that the despatch from
Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of
January is the only despatch by which the
conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine
for the conclusion of an arrangement on the
matter to which it relates is now for the first
time made to this government. And I need
hardly add that if that despatch had been
communicated at the time of the arrange-
ment or if it had been known that the propo-
sitions contained in it and which were at
first presented by Mr. Erskine were the only
ones on which he was authorized to make
an arrangement, the arrangement would not
have been made."

No vth knowledge of the thing might
have been gained in a variety of ways with-
out a declaration. Thus our secretary
might have had a view of the instructions
of Mr. Erskine—there might have been an
understanding between them on the sub-
ject, or Mr. Smith might have the knowl-
edge of circumstances (without an open
avowal by the minister) which would neces-
sarily have led to the same conclusion.—
Again, as the secretary is not the govern-
ment, but a mere agent, who until directed
by the president could not move in the busi-
ness, the declaration might have been made
to Mr. Smith individually before the nego-
tiation, or he might have had full
knowledge of the fact and yet this letter
would be true in its terms.

The secretary declares that if the des-
patch had been communicated at the time,
or if it had been known that Mr. Erskine
had no other authority, the arrangement
would not have been entered into. Now
does he mean to say that the mere commu-
nication of the despatch, although accom-
panied with further instructions, and better
terms would have broken up the treaty, and
yet this is in the terms of the sentence. Was
it necessary that the communication to have
had its effect, must have been made at the
very time of the arrangement? What, if
made before, would this have varied the
result? Again, suppose that in point of
fact our government did not absolutely
know, but had the strongest possible rea-
son to believe and think, and did in truth
believe and think, when the arrangement
was made with Mr. Erskine that he was not
authorized, would this form an excuse on
their part?

In these criticisms, violence I admit is
done to the intent of the writer, and they
are made only to shew the unfairness of
seizing on a word to make out the intent
as collectable from the whole paper. And
yet, sir, the British Senate may be told that
our secretary is a man of wit, a maker of

puns, a vender of conundrums, and a mas-
ter of equivocation, and that therefore the in-
tent lies in the terms, and is there to be
sought. If they do so reason, however
highly I may think of their ingenuity, I
shall think but little of their logic.

One word more, before I take up the
communications. I wish not to be under-
stood as standing here the apologist of Mr.
Jackson, for the manner in which he con-
ducted his part of the correspondence, nay
I am ready to admit that there is in some
of his letters a harshness of expression and
a want of courtesy which is not justifiable.
But on this I am not called to judge. The
Executive has placed the ~~disposal~~ on a dif-
ferent ground, and by the resolutions we
are to pronounce whether the ground taken
by him is defensible.

[Mr. Emott's speech to be continued.]

From the Boston Gazette.

**THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF
MR. MADISON UNVEILED.**

NO. III.

Mr. Erskine's Arrangement considered in
its Origin, Progress and Issue.

DIFFICULT as the path to permanent
peace and reconciliation with Great Britain,
appeared to be with such a temper as that
of our administration, before Mr. Erskine's
arrangement, that measure has not only su-
peradded new embarrassments, but our min-
isters appear to be resolved to substitute
it as a principal and an insurmountable ob-
stacle. They not only take credit to them-
selves for the proof which they pretend that
measure afforded of their desire to conciliate
Great Britain—But they adduce the
rejection of that agreement as evidence, not
merely of insincerity but of perfidy. In
their late discussions with Mr. Jackson,
abandoning their cautious policy, and se-
cure as they thought themselves in the con-
fidence of the people, whom they conceiv-
ed they had managed, they adopted a high
and offensive tone ill calculated to restore a
friendly intercourse—they repeated and
persisted in direct insinuations of a disho-
norable breach of faith, and declared that
Great Britain still persevered in insolent
and inadmissible pretensions notwithstanding
the British envoy as repeatedly, in lan-
guage the most unequivocal, denied that
he was directed to persevere in any such
pretensions.

Since then, in place of the dispute about
the orders in council, the questions of im-
pression, of the colonial trade, and of the
Chesapeake, a new cause of contest has
been conjured up, to which a still more se-
rious air is attempted to be given. Those
of us who are opposed to a war, unless it
be necessary for our honor, and who think
it possible that a set of men who have here-
before deceived us, may deceive us again,
will think it prudent to examine to the very
foundation, the late arrangement with Mr.
Erskine, and see whether it affords an ad-
ditional just ground for dissatisfaction with
Great Britain, and whether it does not of-
fer new reasons to doubt the sincerity of
our government.

Our ministers appear to place great reli-
ance on the testimony of Mr. Erskine, who
having once deceived them, and having be-
trayed an uncommon share of weakness,
one would think they would deem little de-
serving of confidence. For my part I con-
sider this testimony very little relevant to
the question in dispute, unless, as it would
seem, our administration mean to rely on
two grounds, so allusive to the British
cabinet, as to shut the door forever to ne-
gotiation. Those points are, 1st. That
Mr. Canning fabricated or voluntarily mis-
represented the three proposals which in his
letter of the 23d of January, 1809, he
states, he understood were either proposed
by or were acceptable to our cabinet—and,
2dly, That although Mr. Jackson, in behalf
of the British ministry, solemnly, on the
honor of his sovereign, declares that there
were no other instructions on this subject
than those contained in the letter of Mr.
Canning of January 23d, yet that in fact
other instructions did exist.

I repeat, and I beg the public to notice
it, and weigh the force of the remark, that
it would seem that the object and the only
object of publishing Mr. Erskine's expla-
natory letters is to give rise to two opinions
—That Mr. Canning voluntarily misre-
presented the despatches of Mr. Erskine as
to the true conditions; and that Mr. Er-
skine had other instructions than those which
the British government declare were the
only ones.

Now if a war is intended, and is con-
sidered desirable or inevitable, it may not be
indecent in our government to make such
suggestions; but if not, I can see no mo-
tive in publishing Mr. Erskine's letters, as

they have no possible tendency but to ex-
cite unjust suspicions of the integrity of the
British cabinet.

Since however some importance is thus
attached to the letters of Mr. Erskine, it
will be well to consider his situation and
the weight to which his testimony is enti-
tled. I say nothing at present of the man-
ner in which these letters were obtained,
nor the suggestion in one of the southern
papers that they were first submitted to our
ministers for their approbation, but I do
maintain that Mr. Erskine's own interest
owing to his misconduct has become iden-
tified with the interest of our cabinet—that
he is a party and not a witness—he is a cul-
prit convicted and punished by his own gov-
ernment—whose character as a statesman
is completely destroyed in Great Britain,
and whose only hope is to reconcile himself
to the opposition in his own country and
the American government and people, to
whom he is attached by the ties of prop-
erty and marriage.

Mr. Erskine had represented to his own
government that our administration were
ready to accede to certain propositions.—
When the authority arrived to close with
those proposals, and when he found that
the parties with whom he had treated, de-
nied or shrunk from the supposed agree-
ment, how natural was it to endeavor to
justify himself by qualifying the language
he had used to his own government, espe-
cially after it was ascertained that he had
nothing further to hope from them, and
might calculate on some portion of respect
from this country and from the minority in
his own.

There was another part of the negotia-
tion which equally adapted him to a rep-
resentation favorable to the views of our ad-
ministration. The violation of the letter
and spirit of the instructions of Mr. Can-
ning of the 23d of January, was so glaring
as to leave no hope of justification either
to him or our ministers. The only possible
excuse was to suggest that there were other
instructions. His remarks on this head
are vague and inexplicit. Other instruc-
tions he undoubtedly had previously to this
arrangement, because the subjects had been
often discussed and had been pending for
several years—but all of them had been
emerged and buried in the orders of Janu-
ary 23d, which alone, as the British gov-
ernment assure us, contained the whole
authority on this particular topic.

Let distempered jealousy exert its ut-
most powers—it can never persuade an im-
partial man, that Great Britain or any
other nation in the act of disgracing a min-
ister would dare to allege, that he had vi-
olated his instructions, and that a particu-
lar letter contained the whole of them, when
the disgraced minister, supported by pow-
erful friends, was possessed of evidence to
refute the charge. If such a nation as
France, who silences the voice of com-
plaint by confinement in the temple, or the
castle of St. Margarita, could adopt such
a course, the thing would be impracticable
in Great Britain against a man of noble ex-
traction—the son of a distinguished peer,
of a chivalrous chancellor, and the most e-
loquent man in the kingdom.

One other circumstance goes very much
against the weight of Mr. Erskine's state-
ment. As soon as the disavowal of his ar-
rangement was known, an apology for him,
feeble and defective enough to be sure, was
published in the Gazette of the United
States. It was soon understood, alleged,
and never contradicted to have been writ-
ten by him. In that apology, full of cen-
sure against his own government, he does
not pretend that he had any other instruc-
tions, but he concluded with a threat, that
shows he already conceived his own in-
terest to be opposed to that of his govern-
ment. The intimation is that he had set-
tled the difficulties with this country, and
that those, meaning his own masters, the
British ministry, must look to it, who had
stirred a hornet's nest about their ears by
disavowing his government. Such were
his feelings before our government called
upon him for his aid in exciting the pub-
lic resentment against his own country. If
from these causes he was biased in his
statement, he would not be the first man
who has done an unwise thing to prove him-
self a prophet.

Having made these preliminary remarks,
let us now see how the proposal for the
withdrawing our non-intercourse laws and
the British orders originated. It will not
be denied that only six months previous to
this event, Great Britain had peremptorily
refused an offer made by Mr. Pinkney pre-
cisely like the agreement of Mr. Erskine.
It will not be denied, that the first author-
ity, and as the British ministry contend the
only authority ever given to Mr. Erskine
on this subject, was contained in the letter
of the 23d of Jan. which comprised three
conditions, 1st. That we should continue

our laws of non-intercourse against France
and her allies. 2dly. That we should re-
frain such part of the colonial trade as
we did not enjoy in times of peace. 3dly.
That we should by treaty permit the British
ships (to do what they would have a right
to do without) to capture all our ships con-
travening this agreement. It will not be
denied that neither of these conditions was
complied with in the arrangement, and
only other nation had been concerned by
Great Britain, and especially if we ourselves
were (in pari causa) similarly situated, we
should entertain no doubt of the right to
reject the convention. But not contented
with abusing Great Britain for the exercise
of a right rendered sacred by immemorial
usage, and still more sacred by reason and
justice, an attempt is made to convert the
very conditions, these very instructions into
a new offence—it is said they are inadmis-
sible—it is said they are insolent—the
they are an aggravation of previous injur-
ies. This might pass if confined to those
journals who have infringed the sacred im-
munities of a public minister, but they have
also found their way into the recesses of the
cabinet.

Now I will meet the whole diplomatic
host on this point with confidence. The
instructions convey no insult considering
the circumstances under which they were
framed—They were inserted in a solemn
letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine
which he was permitted to show in exten-
sity. It could not at that time certainly be fore-
seen that Erskine would break his instruc-
tions, that a treaty would be formed, and
that Great Britain would be compelled to
disavow it. It was addressed to the very
man who is said to have written to Mr.
Canning that our minister had agreed to
two of the conditions. It must have been
the height of impudence and folly in Mr.
Canning to have stated to Erskine that he
so understood him if he had no author-
ity for so saying. It was Mr. Erskine's duty
if he found Mr. Canning had misappreh-
ended him to have withheld the propo-
sitions and to have rectified the mistake.

Grant therefore all that Erskine and all
that our ministers with so much sophistry
endeavor to explain. Grant, which I do
not admit, that Mr. Erskine misunderstood
our ministers as to those conditions; still
Mr. Canning was really deceived—it is im-
possible and against all human probability
that he would have written to Mr. Er-
skine "that he understood from him the
two out of the three conditions were agreed
to by our ministers," unless he verily be-
lieved it. The error is then forever to be
pretext of insult in these proposals. That
were proper and respectful, because be-
lieved to be our own—as to the third condi-
tion pronounced the most offensive, it is al-
leged to have been agreed or assented to by
Mr. Pinkney, and we see no evidence to
counteract or control this suggestion.

[To be continued.]

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for
ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of
Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick
streets.

R. Moss.

January 5.

2nd 4W

Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter
deceased, will be offered at Public Auction
on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January
next, at Hay-Market, in the county of Prince
William. They will be sold in families and
for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed
of Edward Carter.

November 11—13.

ee941

**Alexandria Weaving Manufactory,
TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE Inhabitants of Alexandria and in
the vicinity are respectfully informed that
we the subscribers, lately from the neigh-
borhood of Manchester, (England) have, by
the desire and aid of our friends, opened
WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the
premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, be-
tween the dwelling house of Thomas Swan-
Eg and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince
street—where we are ready to receive for
weaving the various sorts of country spun
cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by
steady, & upright attention to business, to merit
the encouragement and approbation of our
friends and the public. In order to give gen-
eral satisfaction to our friends and employ-
ers, every material will be strictly weighed
on the receiving and delivery thereof. The
yarn, &c. in hanks or bobbins, are most
suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

Text of a letter from Havana, dated Oct. 4, 1809, to a commercial house in New-York.

Nothing is decided on the subject of our trade. The order prohibiting entrance to foreign vessels, with other than boards, &c. is unrepelled, and is daily arriving with all sorts of excuses, yet are they not turned off, neither are they permitted to sell, but kept in a state of suspense, waiting the orders of our Governor and Intendant."

A letter has been received in New-York from the brig Fox from Calcutta, dated Sept. 18, which contains the following intelligence:—

There has been a civil war on the coast. George Barlow, the governor, attempted to curtail the perquisites of the Company's Officers, when they rebelled against the government; and carried matters so far, they seized upon Seringapatam, Madras, Patnam, Hyderabad, and a quantity of property belonging to the Company; and since had an engagement with the British troops, in which they were rather victorious. The governor general has proceeded down to Madras, and there are hopes that the differences will be adjusted. The general opinion here is, that the Company will be under the necessity of placing the country in the hands of the king."

A letter from Liverpool of a late date says—"We have on y time to advise you that it has this day been settled by his majesty's privy council, that neutral ships with cargoes taken on board in the U. States, after landing, and reloading their cargoes, alter their national characters, at an intermediate port, being friendly, and proceed to ports in G. Britain or Ireland, where they will be received as if direct from the United States, in American ships, but if they should deposit their cargoes at such intermediate port, it can only be imported into this country or Ireland in British bottoms."

Import of American produce at Liverpool from the 7th of June to the 24th October, inclusive:

Cotton,	93,075 bags,
Rice,	20,577 tierces,
Ashes,	16,545 barrels,
Wheat,	216,825 bushels,
Flour,	162,930 barrels,
Turpentine,	32,336 do.
Tobacco,	5,442 hhd.
Bark,	1,134 hhd.
Bees Wax,	204 barrels,
Flaxseed,	3,244 hhd.

Imported from Canada in the like time;	
Wheat,	46,297 bushels,
Ashes,	3,675 barrels,
Flax-seed,	463 barrels,
	950 bags.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

We find it is fashionable, of late, among patriots to sharpen their indignation against England, and hurl their anathemas against her in exact proportion to the injuries inflicted on us by France. It is therefore necessary, in order to be "in the mode," to head the following article,

"MORE BRITISH OUTRAGE!"

The ship Palmarus, Captain Merrihew, belonging to this port, had got to the entrance of her destined port in Holland, when she was taken by a French privateer and carried into Amsterdam. The raptors very obligingly permitted Captain Merrihew and his crew to retain a few of the most essential articles of wearing apparel, taking special care to sequester every article of any value. Our faithful minister Mr. Armstrong, was then at Rotterdam, but could not think of interfering in behalf of his insulted countrymen while the emperor was engaged in settling the great affairs of the continent. He had no expectation that any decision would be had on the numerous American vessels which had been captured by French cruisers until after his imperial majesty's return from the Austrian war, when he would perhaps notice them so far, as to order them to be

sold and the proceeds applied to the mutual benefit of himself and the captors. Mr. Armstrong considered the American property taken by the French to be in a very perilous situation, so much so that Captain Merrihew intended to abandon his vessel without incurring the expenses of even a claim of restitution unless he soon received positive orders to the contrary from the other owners. We do not learn that there is any other pretext for the condemnation of the Palmarus, except her being neutral property. As Bonaparte has repeatedly informed us that he would "have no neutrals," and we have still neglected to obey his injunctions and openly espouse his cause, he takes this method to reduce us, his refractory children, to submission. We tamely permit him to take us, like spaniels, by the ears, and set us on to England while we growl and show our teeth without daring either to bite the hand that grasps us, or to engage in a conflict with the lion which is pointed out for us to warry. He can neither whip us into an engagement with his enemy, or into rage against himself. This picture of the situation of our country, although humiliating is correct; and so long as Jeffersonian policy predominates in our councils, we perceive no hopes of amelioration.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

FRENCH PIRACIES.

AMERICANS!

Look at the following list, and be convinced that you are injured and insulted—yes, grossly injured and insulted; be convinced, as Bonaparte says you are, that he is determined to persist in his usurpations, murderings and plundering on every people who will tamely submit. Here are a few of those trespasses, which your government attempts to palliate by stigmatising the owners, officers and seamen, who have been the victims of such an unheard of and outrageous system of despotism. These are some of the irregularities for which they are to be denationalized, that is, deprived of their character of Americans, a la Française, and degraded.

In vain will the government appeal to the feelings of the people of America, whilst it exhibits such partiality and pusillanimity in defence of our rights, property and honor. Let it cease this contemptible whining cant, and manifest a determination to give us protection where protection is wanted, to ward off those blows which wound us daily; then, and not till then, will we "rally round it."

Actions speak louder than words, and here are both words and actions.

A list of American vessels, not sloops and schooners running down the West India Islands, but ships of burden, seized, ransomed, captured, burned, or plundered at sea, by the cruisers of Bonaparte, of which accounts were received and published in the Baltimore papers during the last week only:

Augusta, —, Philadel.	East Indies.
Glory, —, do.	do.
Silenus, —, do.	do.
Apollo, Bounds, Baltimore,	Mediterranean
Augusta, Moore, do.	do.
Ohio, Wilkins, do.	do.
Globe, —, Philadel.	do.
Augusta, Place, Portsmouth,	Atlantic or
	N. Sea.

John Adams, Banks, do.	do.
John and Edward, Baush, N. Y.	do.
Ann & Louisa, —, do.	do.
Brutus, Goodrich, do.	do.
Resolution, —, do.	do.
Frances Mary, Hitch, do.	do.
Pekin, McKibbin, do.	do.
Acteon, —, do.	do.
Mars, Sampson, Boston,	do.
Minerva, Spear, do.	do.
Julia, and Mary, Virginia,	do.
Susan, Walton, do.	do.
Masters, —, Salem,	do.
Madison, Frost, Baltimore,	do.
James, Coffin, New York,	Baltic.
Concordia, Johnson, do.	do.
Two Friends, Livingston, Charleston,	do.
Rebecca, Nemo, Virginia,	do.
Commerce, Otis, Boston,	do.
Helvetius, Baush, Philadelphia,	do.
Lion, Brown, do.	do.
Elizabeth, Campbell,	do.
Superior, —, Baltimore,	do.

Thirty-one vessels, in one week, of which there may be some mentioned before, but no doubt as many others were seized, ransomed, captured, burned at sea by Bonaparte, during the same time, of which accounts are not yet received.

Is it for the breach of any municipal laws of France, or any other known laws that we suffer so much spoliation, and many of our fellow citizens are carried chained into bondage like open enemies? No, none are

let pass that are worth possessing, and many that are not worth possessing as the enemy think, are barbarously burnt at sea, and the owners and crews rendered destitute. Is this equal and exact justice to all nations? O shame where is thy blush! Humanity—where now are thy tears? Liberty and independence—true spirit of '76, shed a little of thy benign influence on American hearts before it is too late—before we go the road of the Dutch, the Swiss, and so many other nations, and like them are undone.

The Shade of Richard Henry Lee.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Capt. Singleton of the brig South Carolina, who arrived at this port on Sunday, from Madeira and Teneriffe, has furnished us with the following notice, on the subject of quarantine, at the latter place.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

TENERIFFE, Nov. 16.

All vessels from New York, having left that port in the months of June, July, August and September, without their bills of health properly attested by the Spanish consul, will on no account be admitted. Vessels from all other parts of America, under the same circumstances, in the aforesaid months, shall perform a rigorous quarantine of 40 days.

Vessels leaving the United States after the above-mentioned months, without their bills of health being duly attested by the Spanish consul, will be liable to such a quarantine as the respective governments may judge necessary.

Vessels leaving the United States in the above-mentioned months though their bills of health be properly authenticated by the Spanish consul, will always be obliged to perform a quarantine of 8 days.

N. B. New York is particularly specified on account of the reports of the yellow fever having prevailed there this summer.

We also learn from Capt. Singleton that all vessels from the United States clearing out for Madeira, ONLY, will be compelled to pay the duties whether they land their cargoes or not; but if they are cleared out for Madeira and a market, or for Madeira and any other specified port, they may proceed to such other port of destination, without the payment of duties being exacted.

Capt. S. left Madeira on the 10th of November, at which time there had been but two arrivals from the United States, since the renewal of the non-intercourse with Great Britain.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 5.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

A communication from the secretary of war transmitting a statement of the expenditure and application of all such sums of money as have, prior to the 13th of Sept. last, been drawn from the treasury.

Another communication from the sec'y of war, a communication from the sec'y of the navy, and one from the secretary of the treasury, were read and ordered to be printed. The reports are respecting accounts in those departments.

Mr. Poydras presented the petition of the New Orleans Navigation Company, praying for a light house to be erected on or near some of their improvements in navigation.

The orders of the day were called. The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to draft rules and orders for the house—Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

The discussion of the rules and orders took up considerable time.

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the rule respecting taking the previous question without debate. He spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Gardenier spoke in favor of striking out.

Mr. Macon, as chairman of the committee which reported the rules, rose to explain the intentions of the committee.

Mr. Rhea spoke in favor of the rule, as well as did Mr. Bassett. They wanted some rule to force questions better than setting up all night, as they had lately been forced to do.

Mr. Ely mentioned the usage of the British parliament on previous questions;—he believed it never curtailed debate in that assembly, and he saw no reason why it should be adopted in this house: He was in favor of striking out.

Mr. Ross was against striking out, talked much and loud in favor of the rule.

Mr. Pickman was for striking out—the rule he said was unconstitutional.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Southard in favor of the rule.

Mr. Quincy spoke with energy in favor of striking out.

Mr. Sheffey followed in the same strain, and on the same side of the question.

Mr. Wheaton also spoke against the rule, and in favor of striking out.

Mr. Boyd was for passing the rule, and so was Mr. Finley who followed him.

Mr. Abbot spoke against the Speakers, not much on the merits of the rule; but he was in favor of the rule.

Mr. Root in answer to Mr. Ely quoted Mr. Jefferson's manual, to prove that the previous question is used in the British parliament in the sense it is attempted to be introduced here.

Mr. Dana was decidedly against the rule, and in favor of striking out. He delivered an excellent speech on the subject of free debate.

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the rule and against striking out. He was determined to keep the power in his own hands as long as he is able.

Mr. Emott was against the rule as it now stands—he was willing to adopt the old rule—he read the two to show the difference, and examined the journals to prove that the principle was not the same.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

ERRATA.—In our last report for Mr. Taggart spoke in favor of the resolutions, read Mr. Taggart spoke against the resolutions.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, Jan 2.

Latell from Lisbon.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Syren, Doan, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 33d of Nov.

Capt. D. informs us that the ship John and Edward, Burger, from London; and the brig Concord, Flinn, from Bangor, (Wales) both for New York, having been captured by French cruisers, and re-captured by the British, had both arrived at Lisbon.

Capt. D. further states, that it was reported at Lisbon, that Lord Collingwood had fallen in with a French fleet coming out of the Straits of Gibraltar, and had destroyed 3 or 4 sail of the line, and 20 transports—that all was quiet at Lisbon, and no intelligence had been received of any recent battle having occurred between the British and French armies in Spain.

By the above arrival the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a Lisbon paper of the 23d of Nov. from which the following translations are made.

Lisbon, Nov. 22.

On the 22d of Oct. Lord Collingwood, then off Cape St. Sebastian, received news by one of his frigates, that the French Toulon fleet was out. The next day the fleet were in sight of Lord Collingwood, and 37 sail including transports, were steering E. N. E. Collingwood with 16 sail of the line immediately gave them chase. As soon as the French perceived this, the French ships of war quitted the convoy; the Romana and another small vessel pursued the transports. On the 24th, the British squadron was much scattered, pursuing the enemy in every direction, and only the Conopus Renown, Tyger, Sultan, and Northumberland were able to keep up with the enemy. At night they lost sight of them. On the 25th espied them again to leeward under a press of sail, going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and ultimately obliged the French ship Admiral of 80 guns, and another of 74 guns to come to anchor on the Banks of Trontignac 5 miles from Certe in a dangerous situation. The other French ships of the line and a frigate anchored in the bay of Certe. The Admiral and the 74 being ashore were abandoned; on the 26th, the English sounded the flats of Trontignac; at 7 in the evening the English saw 3 of the French ships in flames, and at half past ten their magazines blew up, which made a most dreadful explosion.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

12 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, 6 chests young Hyson and 3 chests old Hyson Teas, on a credit.

ALSO,

43 bags of Coffee, on a credit of 3 months, entitled to drawback.

Philip G. Marsteller,

January 6.

FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Girl, between 11 and 12 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

January 6.

A List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office, Alexandria
Columbia, December 31, 1899.

A.
Mrs. Alexander; Andrew Addison; Geo. Atkinson; Philip Alexander; Samuel Armstrong; Charles Ashe; James & John Austin; Walker K. Armistead.

B.
Josiah Bivins; William Burgess; Wm. Ball; John Banker; Allen Bulford; George Beall; Patsey Burton; Geo. Bush; Robert Bazil; Mrs. Bell.

C.
Rebecca Conrad; Josiah Cleveland; William Cotton; Jane Clark; William Canton; Margaret Coats; Sally Carter; Christopher Carlisle; James Carter; Robert W. Carter; Richard Croake; William Cook; Doctor John Cumming; Joseph Comarque; Monsieur Conzett.

D.
Sampson Darrell; Clement B. Darrell; James Davis; Charles Davis; Benjamin Dodd; Philip Dagens.

E.
George W. Edmonds.

F.
Richard Fitzhugh; Frances Fitzhugh; John Franklin; Lewis Fidler; Daniel Forgie.

G.
George Gray; John Gooding; George Grayham; Edward Gilpen; John Gilmour; Robert Gunnell; Asa Gilpatrick; Milly Gernous.

H.
Fanny Hook; Rebecca Hanson; George W. Hunter; John Heiskell; Charles Holaday; Forbes Haig; Mary Harris; John Hews.

I.
Ann O. Jenifer; Joseph Janney; Dennis M. Johnston; Mrs. Margaret Jones; Walter Jones; Michael Jardo; Elisha Jewell.

K.
Ulysses Kinsey; Benjamin Killey.

L.
Ebenezer Lounsbury; Master Francis L. Lee; Richard Lashem; F. Latour; Mr. Lovaring; Worthington Luke; Spensor Lunnard; William Latimer, jun.; Alexander J. Lawrence; Richard Leonard.

M.
Lewis Morris; Margaret McCarty; Elijah Martin; Mr. Morris; Wm. Moore; James D. Moore; James McCoy; George Munroe; Elizabeth Morcrop; Moses Middleton; Hugh McLaughlin.

N.
Captain David Otis; Mrs. Mary Ows.

O.
Monsieur Philippe; John Parker.

P.
Captain Job Potter; Thomas Powers; J. E. Foster.

R.
Doctor Manus Rowen; Reid and Cross-dell; Charles Robinson; Ignatius Ratcliffe; James Rison.

S.
Christopher Scott; George Summers; D. Steuart; William Shepherd; Joseph Spear; Richard Shanklin; George Sewell.

T.
Syrus Simpson; Joseph Shove; Mary Shotwell; Captain E. P. Smith; John Smitly.

U.
John Tracy; Eliza Talbot; Charles Turly; Thomas Trusty; E. F. Tschiffely.

V.
John Vogul.

W.
William Waters; Captain William Wilson; Richard Wallack; Richard Williams; George Whittington; John Westcott, jun.; Robert Wright; Elizabeth Wilds; John L. Winslow; Rd. Wadson; Matilda White.

George Gilpin, P. M.
January 2.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1899.
Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted there-to are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1899.

Wm. Harper, Adm'r.
Of Joseph Harper.

JUST RECEIVED, For sale only by JAMES KENNEDY, Sen King street, The following highly valuable Medi-

Price 3 dollars per bottle.
Dr. Jebb's Nature's Restorative,
A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial so justly celebrated throughout Great-Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the curing all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, immoderate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthma and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all these melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many tested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacy must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

March 11.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voy-

ages and Travels,
Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplett, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$2.25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.
December 5.

To be hired for the ensuing year,
Eight or ten valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Preston estate, consisting of men women, and girls: among them a good cook washer and ironer, and several good house-servants.

Frances Alexander, Adm'r.
December 21.

L A N D S Near Alexandria to be Rented.

I WILL rent on moderate terms, to approved tenants, the whole, or any part of the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

160 acres comprehending that beautiful island called Bellisle, and upwards of 60 acres of marsh adjoining; the soil is excellent, and well adapted to the cultivation of oats, indian corn, vegetables and grasses; the marsh would afford a fund of manure for the adjoining lands, and is capable of being converted at an expense probably not exceeding 2600 dollars, into a watered meadow of inexhaustible fertility. The island has been joined to the main by a substantial roadway, abounds with wild fowl, and affords two excellent fishing landings for eel and herrings, which from their proximity to three rising cities, have been fished for several seasons past to great advantage. The improvements are a young apple orchard, a timothy meadow, and a house for the accommodation of fishermen.

140 acres situate on the east-side of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, and distant about 1 mile from Alexandria, 5 from Washington and half a mile from the river. This property is under good enclosure, and will be divided into a number of handsome lots, well adapted to grass, gardens, or country retreats.

60 acres bounded by the western side of the said turnpike; will be divided into lots of a convenient depth, some of which will be sold in fee simple, affording a delightful view of the Potomac and Annapolis rivers; of the navy yard and the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.

120 acres situate about a mile from Alexandria, and extending nearly a mile on each side of the Georgetown turnpike road. The whole of this tract lies remarkably level, and may be converted into grass lots, and meadow, equal to any in the county.

30 Acres adjacent to the Federal Spring, near the country seat of Captain William Harper. A great part of this tract is prime meadow land; the situation well calculated for a retreat, or for a place of public entertainment, possessing the advantage of some excellent springs, and a fine picturesque prospect.

500 acres, situate between the new George-Town turnpike and Leesburg road, 150 acres whereof are arable and meadow land, the remainder woodland. Upon the premises there is a small but convenient dwelling house, situate on a commanding eminence, with kitchen, laundry, ice house, smoke house, corn house, stables, overseer's house, and other convenient out houses, a choice selection of fruit trees from the best nurseries, many of them in full bearing, consisting of the finest pears, peaches, apples, quinces, cherries, plums, almonds, apricots, mulberries, &c. with walnuts, grapes, strawberries, currants, and other horticultural productions, a never failing spring of water, and a meadow below the hill, lately sown and well set with timothy. In point of salubrity of air, beauty of prospect, fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, this tract is equalled by few in the district.

ALSO,
For sale, or to be leased on ground rent for ever,

Upwards of 700 Building Lots, situate in the northern district of the town of Alexandria, partly on Queen, Columbus and Alfred streets, near the Episcopal church, and partly on Washington, Madison, Oroonoko and Fairfax streets, among which are about 40 Lots fronting on the river, where the channel is bold, navigable and well calculated for wharfing.

A plot and surveys will be shown by Col. George Gilpin, and the terms made known upon application to

Ch. Alexander.
January 4.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cash.
December 19.

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will show the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.
December 16.

GRAND LOTTERY, Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Union College Lottery, No. 1.

MANAGERS.

William M. Gilbert, Ledy Derricks,
Benjamin Druitt, AND
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne,
S C H E M E.

Prizes of	\$25,000 is \$750	1000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1
3	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5
1	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2
1	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1
2	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0.50
5	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25
25	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25	0.10
50	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05
100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.02
200	25	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
10,500	10	5	2	1	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005

10,924 Prizes,
24,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 20 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000	15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive	20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive	25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive	30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive	35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars	40th do. 1000	45th do. 25,000
1st do.	1st do.	1st do.	1st do.	1st do.	1st do.	1st do.	1st do.

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to Ten Dollars prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday, April next, and will continue to draw 60 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expense. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing, and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by the subscriber, Illustrations of Shakespear, by Mrs. L. DEX.

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgeworth.

Letters and Reflections, of the Austrian Field Marshal Prince de Ligne, by Madame de Staël.

Hutton's Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

The Yankee in London.

Murray's Spelling-Book, neat small New-York edition.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages & Travels, first number is ready for delivery to subscribers.

A few sets of Catechisms and Dr. Buchanan's celebrated Sermon, called the "Star in the East," may be had of

James Kennedy, Sen.

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (MARTINBURG)

PRACTISES in the Inferior and Superior

Courts of the counties of Berkeley and

Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of Lou-

don.

December 12,

law61